The Miners and Operators Both Pleased with the Settlement of the Coal Diggers' Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- Just at midnight he six-day strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors was declared off. Leader Schoenfeldt, representing the United Garment Workers of America, and Secretary B. Witkowski, of the contractors' association, met in the Astor House, where the repreentatives of the contractors' association after an investigation of the books containing the names of the contractors who had fielded to the demand of the strikers, formally declared the strike over and acknowldged the victory of the United Garment Workers over the contractors. After a careful perusal of the books and the bonded articles of the agreement, Secretary Witkowski exclaimed: 'We lay down our arms

as did Napoleon at Waterloo.' He expressed a desire to meet the representatives of the Brotherhood of Tallors in secret conference to-morrow, for the purpose of ascertaining more fully the names of contractors affiliated with the organization, which he represented, who had gone around to headquarters and signed the arti-cles of agreement. Secretary Witkowski will call a special meeting of the Contractors' Association on Monday afternoon to eclare their acceptance of the terms denanded by the strikers and meekly submit to the requirements of the tailors. This action was brought about at a meeting of the Contractors' Association on the mat-

ter, late in the afternoon. The meeting at the Astor House between der Schoenfeldt and Secretary Witkowski, at the head of the opposing factions, was anything but friendly. They tried, but in vain, to assume an attitude of reconciliabut it was evident after the introducon by ex-Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Bradley that both men were "It is a grand victory," exclaimed Schoen feld, "our cause is fully vindicated,"

"I give you credit," rejoined the van-ulshed secretary of the Contractors' Asation. "I do not need to examine the bonds, as the evidence furnished me by the register is satisfactory, and I may add hat a great number of those who had, as now see, signed, took a prominent part in the deliberations of our meeting this afternoon. We will get rid of them, I asat present but to accept your terms,'

BOTH SATISFIED.

Miners and Operators Jubilant Over the Pittsburg Agreement. PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.-Both the miners and operators of this district think they have the best end of the compromise wage agreement entered into yesterday. The operators are able to fulfill their contracts and the miners are jubilant at the prosect of a uniform rate throughout the district after Oct. 1. The miners will prepare for an emergency by tightening their organization. National Organizer Fred Delcher started in to-day for a two months her started in to-day for a two months' aign in the district, James O'Connor, linois State president, and M. J. Ratchd, Ohio State president, left to-day for mes. Mr. O'Connor fears that the ment arrived at here to-day may have effect of cutting the wages of In that State miners. operators are paying better wages han are paid here, and his fear is that n they hear the sate has not been anced in the Pittsburg district, they will ist on paying a lower rate until Oct. 1. Intil that date the Ohio miners will not affected and then the change will un-

Strikers Run Out a Reporter. DETROIT, Aug. 3.—Details are being received by the Evening News to-day of the rough treatment given that paper's corident last night by the striking miners at Ishpeming. A crowd of strikers rathered at the Western Union office, ut 10:30 o'clock, and were threatening expel the correspondent from the town. he Western Union manager expostulated n vain. Rev. Mr. Coad, chairman of the entreated the correspondent to leave own for a time, and he consented. He . however, to write his dispatches ntil 11:15 o'clock, and then took the train for Marquette, having been accompanied to the train by over 200 strikers. The Ish-

ng police force numbers but seven. Indiana Miners Will Not Wait. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 3 .- The minrs' convention adjourned, after adopting resolution not to work for less than 60 cents, which is a breaking away from the greement arrived at in Pittsburg yesterlay, which made the differential price in his State 51 cents until Oct. 1, and 60 cents m that time until Jan. 1. The convention o ordered that the men in the Clinton strict be ordered out, but it is doubtful it will come out. They have been workfor 51 cents under a special permisbecause they are in close competition with Grape Creek, Ill., where the price is cents. The operators have called a meeting for next Tuesday.

Strikers Sue for Big Money. AN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.-Proceedings ave been begun in the Superior Court of this county which, if successful, will cost the Southern Pacific \$1,500,000. Attorney George W. Monteith, as the legal repreaint on behalf of Knox, charging the ern Pacific and others with false and alicious imprisonment and praying for lary damages in the sum of \$500,000. imilar suits in like amounts will also be tht within a few days by two other

Puddlers Get an Advance. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 3.-Commencing fonday Amalgamated Association puddlers will receive \$4.25 a ton instead of \$4 until Aug. 31, when the advance made by the dvance in bar fron in July and August into effect. This agreement was ade in Pittsburg this afternoon by James henango Valley Manufacturers' Associan, and President Garland, of the Amalamated Association

KANSAS GRASSHOPPERS. Their Coming and Going as Told by

Governor Morrill. Kansas City Times. Governor Morrill's favorite story is about the Kansas grasshoppers. Here it is: "Up to 1866 there had been no grasshops seen in Brown county. The county ad been settled twelve years, and our peo were in blissful ignorance of the existe of this plague. In the latter part of August of that year reports were brought in by settlers on the frontier that they had red there in immense numbers, and re very destructive. Day by day reports that they were drawing nearer, and t Sept. 8 they reached the western line

of the county, moving from three to twelve "On Sept. 10 the immense army, which no nan could number, reached Hiawatha, deuring every green thing from the face of e earth. The cornfields were literally ripped, leaving the bare stalk with the are hanging to it, and the latter often dly eaten. The corn was too far adnced, however, for them to injure it very y, and the only real loss from them fall was in the destruction of forage. leposited immense quantities of eggs, hatched out in the latter part of

and early in May. feed upon whatever was within their until they were large enough to and whenever they hatched in large o possibility of raising it. The beaten and roads and the newly broken seemed to be favorite locations for ing their eggs. Many fields of small hile many others escaped unharmed. The orn was not much injured, though in some bout June 20 they left, and were not again ring the season. But a small por-the country was under cultivation and the total loss was small com-

with that of 1874. he fall of 1868 they again appeared, less numerous, and causing far less eir appearance at this time caused le excitement, and but slight imwas attached to it; a few eggs posited, and the following spring a dens were injured, but not much atwas paid to it. he early part of August, 1874, they appeared. At this time the country as much better settled, and the railenetrating to the Rocky mountains

ught the news of the approaching hosts ile they were hundreds of miles away, weeks before they reached here. The son had been a very dry one, with fre-ent hot south winds, so common an attendant of droughts, and so exceedingly dis-agrecable. The corn at best would have been nearly a failure, but what little there was of grain or foliage speedily disap-peared. Trees were stripped of their leaves. Apple and peach orchards could frequently be seen loaded with rich fruit, but without a leaf to protect it from the hot sun. It many cases the fruit was much injured and it was a common sight to see peach trees hanging full of pits, the meat of the fruit having been neatly nibbled off. In some cases the bark was eaten from trees. othing escaped, for they seemed quite in-fferent as to the quality of their food. Tomato plants, onions and even tobacco plants were utterly destroyed.
"Again they laid their eggs in immense numbers, the ground being literally perforated by them. Heavy freight trains on the railroads were frequently delayed for hours by their gathering on the track in large

numbers, the wheels crushing them and orming an oily, soapy substance.
"The next spring but little apprehension of much damage was felt, and the farmers put in an unusual amount of small grain. When the warm days of spring came the little pests hatched out numbers far exceeding anything before experienced. The sea-son was unusually favorable for small grain, and on May 1 there was as fine a prospect for an abundant harvest as was ever known. Ten days later the myriads of little hoppers, fast developing, were sweeping it away, and on June 1 but few fields of grain were left. The corn was much in-jured; nearly all the first planting was utterly destroyed. Many replanted at once, without waiting until they had passed away, and again lost it all. In one case a armer planted two hundred acres four

"Those were indeed dark days for the farmers. All hope for raising anything for the season was well nigh gone. The middle of June came, and still the hoppers tarried. The farmers, with wonderful courage and patience, had plowed up their young grain fields where the crop had been destroyed, and were busily engaged in planting corn. From June 12 to 20 an immense amount of corn was planted. In an ordinary season this would have been too late to make any crop, but the season proved most favorable About June 20 the grasshoppers commenced leaving, and by the 25th not one could be

"If ever men showed true pluck under discouraging circumstances, the farmers did during the spring of 1875. Braver men never lived-truer men never bit bread. "The season continued favorable, and an mmense crop of corn and vegetables was

raised. "The plague has not visited Kansas since.

BRAZIL BRANCH

CHICAGO & SOUTHEASTERN WILL OPEN ITS NEW LINE THIS WEEK.

Nothing Definitely Settled in the Rate War Out of Chicago-Texas Rate, Squabble Goes Over.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 3 .- The Chicago & Southeastern Railway Company has announced the date of opening its line to Brazil. The first rain will be run out of Anderson Monday morning, Aug. 12. company will put on two trains each way per day, and the trackmen have been put probably responsible, or of which he Waveland, as that part of the line is badly in need of repairing. The company has

purchased new cars and engines for pas-Hunters' Rates Announced. CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .- Central Traffic Association roads have made the following regulations to govern hunters' rates for the pres-

ent season: To destinations to which such tickets are authorized in Southern and Southwestern territory, through rates shall third of the lowest first-class limited, oneway rate to Cairo or St. Louis, plus the excursion rates from those points. To points in lower Michigan the rates shall be one and one-third the first-class limited rate from the starting point to destination and return. To points in the upper peninsula of Michigan and in Wisconsin and Minnesota the through rates shall be constructed by using one and one-third of the lowest firstlimited, one-way rate to Mackinaw City or Chicago, plus the authorized rate from those points. The lowest through rate obtainable under these bases to be, in each instance, applicable via all regular legitimate routes for one-way tickets. The estimated gross earnings of the en

tire system of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, both east and west, from the Missouri river for the month of July, 1895, are \$1,176,944; increase, as compared with estimated earnings, July, Chicago and Ohio river roads will meet

in Cincinnati, next Tuesday, for the purpose of revising their passenger agreement Work on the revision of this agreement has been very slow, despite the fact that sev-eral meetings have been held.

Texas Roads Meeting Off. FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 3.-There will

be no meeting of the Texas roads Monday. Head officials of the Rock Island & Santa Fe to-day sent telegrams to their passenger representatives in Texas stating that they must hold no meetings with the "Katy" men. Efforts have been made to hold conferences several times and the "Katy" has refused. Now these roads have decided to be independent and to make no more ef-forts to conciliate the "Katy" people. Gen-eral Passenger Agent Crush, of the "Katy" was to-day notified of this determination.

Foreclosure on Columbus Southern. NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., states that foreclosure proeedings have been instituted in the Circult Court for the Northern district Georgia by the Central Trust Company, of New York, to foreclose a mortgage of \$1,000,000 gainst the Columbus Southern Railroad Company. The court has appointd T. E. Blanchard as receiver of the com-

To Carry Lake Freight. CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.-The new steamer Yale was launched at the yard of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company to-day, in the presence of a big crowd of people. She is the largest boat ever built at this port, and will undoubtedly be the best-equipped freighter on the great lakes.

General Manager Town's Successor. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.-It is stated that General Superintendent Filmore, of the Southern Pacific, has been appointed General Manager Towne's successor. Division Superintendent Wilder is slated to succeed Filmore as general superintendent.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Eliza Huxley Scott, Sister of

Thomas Huxley. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.-Mrs. Eliza Huxley Scott's remains were carried to Montgomery, Ala., to-night, for burial. She was eighty years old and a sister of the celebrated Prof. Thomas Huxley, of England, and had lived in this city for many

Team Record Broken. DENVER, Col., Aug. 3 .- The third annual tournament of the Denver Wheel Club occurred to-day. Wells and Alexander, the California Columbia team, on their way East to go on the National Circuit, car-ried off the prizes in the Class B. events. George W. Gard broke the national cometition track record for ten miles by 1:69 obson rode second and Kreuty third.

Widow of "Diamond Joe" Dend. DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 3.-"Diamond Joe" Reynolds's widow died at McGregor to-day. She was childless. Presumably her two brothers, including J. A. Marlon, of Chicago, will inherit the large estate, of which E. M. Dickey, of Chicago, is the administrator. "Diamond Jo" Reynolds was one of the most prominent steamboat men on the upper Mississippi.

Actor Daly Sent to Jail. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.-The manager san Francisco, Aug. 3.—The manager and actors of the Alcazar Theater were before Superior Judge Murphy again to-day in action for contempt of court in producing "The Crime of a Century," a play founded on the Emanuel Church murders. Judge Murphy had forbidden the production during the trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont, on the score that the production of the play might inflame public sentiment against Durrant. The court found A. R. Daly, the manager of the theater, guilty of contempt and sentiment and sentiment and sentiment the sentiment in the sen ed him to three days' in

SPUR ON THE POLICE

MRS. CONNER'S HUSBAND WILL TAKE OUT A WARRANT FOR HOLMES.

Lawyer Capps After a Talk with Conwict Allen Believes the Latter Knows Little of Value.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .- I. L. Conner, formerly the husband of Julia L. Conner, who was mysteriously disposed of with her daughter in the "castle" of H. H. Holmes, will swear out two warrants Monday morning. One will be for the arrest of Holmes on the charge of murdering Mrs. Conner and her daughter Pearl, and the other will be for Patrick Quinlan on the same charge. Mr. Conner's determination to take the course was reached to-night after an unsatisfactory attempt to discover just how Quinlan is implicated with Holmes with the disappearance of this mother and child. Mr. Conner's action in taking out the warrants will also serve to spur the police to new effort to conclusively prove that Quinlan, under the conspiracy law, is equally guilty with Holmes in the blotting out of existence of a half dozen people now missing and last seen within the walls of the castle.

CONVICT ALLEN PUMPED.

Knows Nothing That Would Help to

W. A. Capps, of Fort Worth, was in the city, en route from Chi. city, en route from Chicago to Fort Worth, the object of his visit here being to see "Mascot," or Allen, the convict, and ascertain what he may know that will throw any light on the Holmes mystery. He is interested in a civil suit over the title of the Williams property in Fort Worth. As Allen, or "Bond," was the person to whom the property was first transferred, the convict is considered a valuable witness in the case. Mr. Capps presented to Governor Clarke a letter of introduction from States Attorney J. J. Kern, of Illinois, authorizing Mr. Capps to represent him as State's at-

torney in his talk with the Governor. Mr. Capps was interviewed by a press representative after his talk with the convict. He said he does not believe Allen knows anything of Holmes's crimes that would hang him. "He may know something of Holmes's swindling operations," said Capps; "I am positive he does, but that is ne extent of his knowledge. He could be pardoned unless he possessed knowledge which would hang Holmes, but whatever he might say would have no weight unless corroborated. I think he has told all he knows and is now only bidding for cheap notoriety and immunity from labor, which is accorded him by frequent interviews."

"Do you believe his story that Minnie Wil

liam was alive six months ago?" "No; the Williams girls are both dead. While in Chicago I traced them up to within a few days of their disappearance. Nannie was murdered July 5, 1893, and Minnie between June 30 and July 5, the same year. Allen may believe Minnie still alive, I doubt not, he could produce letters reputed to be from her, but I they are Holmes that which cognizant. Mrs. Pat Quinlan recently con fessed that she attested a deed in Chicago as Minnie Williams. He may be able to throw some light on the identity of this woman who is masquerading as Minnie Williams, but beyond that and a knowledge of other frauds he cannot go. "Is the title to the Fort Worth property

held by Holmes valid?" "It is a forgery, and absolutely valueless. It was originally transferred to A. E. Bond, mythical person, and afterward to Holmes, or Pratt, as he was known there. am absolutely sure Allen was in Fort Worth at the time he claims. The report that he was in the Tennessee penitentiary at that time is not true. He was he 'Mas cot' of whom so much is said. While I had Quinlan in the sweat box at Chicago, I cornered him, and made him confess that h went to Fort Worth at the instance of Pietzel, who had paid him \$35. At Fort Worth Quinlan met Allen, or 'Mascot.' ' Deputy Rae, of Fort Worth, was with Mr. Capps when the interview with Allen took place.

THOUGHT HE HAD A CLEW. Columbus Man Turns Up with

Story of Holmes and a Trunk. Charles H. Thorpe, of Columbus, has been one of the many to inquire for Detective Geyer since the latter left the city. Mr. Thorpe thought he had some information which would lead to the finding of the body of Howard Pietzel. He was in Franklin last October, about the time the boy disappeared. Holmes and Miss Yoke came there to visit the latter's parents. Holmes had with him a trunk and a box about three feet square. He remained there but a day or two, and departed without his baggage. Mr. Thorpe thought perhaps the box taken there contained the body of the boy. Investigation has been made at Franklin. Mrs. Yoke says the trunk contained her daughter's clothing and the box contained some newly-purchased linen. The box is still preserved, and it is too small to have contained the body. Mrs. Yoke says Holmes spent several days at Franklin between October 1 and 10, and she cannot understand how he could have rented a house in Indianapolis and spent much time in it. Dur-ing that time Holmes is supposed to have made trips to St. Louis and Cincinnati, but it is not known that he did go, for it could have been possible for him to have spent the time in this city and reported that he was somewhere else upon business.

Trace of Holmes Everywhere. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 3.-Police authorities are convinced that H. H. Holmes was arrested here ten years ago. The man arrested gave the name of James Holmes,

and his companion gave the name of William Brecken. They were caught with fortyeight pounds of dynamite in their posses-sion and Boynton swimming suits. It was believed that they intended to blow up the British war ship Canada, which had Prince George of Wales on board. They were sentenced to one year in jail. While there it was given out that Holmes ad war ship, for which job they were to be well paid. Holmes came from Philadelphia, and the detectives found out that he was a swindler. His picture resembles those of H. H. Holmes.

Geyer Holds to His First Opinion. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3. - Detective Geyer, who was ordered home for a consultation in the Holmes case with District Attorney Graham, arrived to-day. The conference with the district attorney will be held Monday, and his future movements will be governed accordingly. Geyer be-lieves that Howard Pietzel was buried somewhere in Indianapolis. He places come credence in the stories which come from Chicago of Holmes's movements, but thinks that they are more highly colored than the actual facts warrant.

THE ART OF SWIMMING. Rules in a Nutshell for the Benefit of

New York Ledger. Swimming is a little hard at first. one wants is to get used to the water first. for when he gets a mouthful it distresses him. A good swimmer will throw it out, turn over on his back and will be all right in a moment. The best way to pick up swimming is to go into the water up to your arms and strike out, keeping both feet off the bottom. Mind, don't let one drag. Just think you won't go under and you will be all right. In striking off, the ginner should fall upon the water gently, keeping his head and neck perfectly upright, his breast advancing forward in uni-son with the legs. The back cannot be too much hollowed or the head too much thrown back.

The hands should be placed just in front of the breast, the fingers pointing forward and kept close together, with the thumbs to the edge of the forefinger; the hands should be made rather concave on the inside, though not too much. On the stroke of the hands they should be carried forward to the utmost extent; they should next be swept to the side at a distance from but as low as the hips, and should then be drawn up again by bringing the arms toward the side, bending the elbows upward and the wrists downward so as to let the hands hang down while the arms are raising them to the first attitude, and

the feet inclined outward. They should b thrown backward as widely apart from each other as possible. These motions of his boycott of national bank notes unt the hands and legs may be practiced out after he had drawn his quarter's salary.

of water, and it would be well to do so, and become familiar with the motions. When in the water the learner should draw in his breath when his hands are de

scending toward the hips, and expel the air from the lungs when beginning the stroke with the hands. Next to swimming, floating is just as needful. One tired out may turn over and rest. The position in the water is the same as that in swimming except as to the legs; the arms should be stretched out over the head in the direction of the body. If the legs begin to sink you should throw out your chest and keep the loins as low as possible. In this position the human body, which is specifically lighter than water, may float at your pleasure. In floating, the mouth should always be kept closed and respiration should be rapid.

There are perhaps half a dozen strokes in swimming. The overhand stroke is the Next to swimming, floating is just a

in swimming. The overhand stroke is the fastest, but then it is tiresome. By far the best is the Archimedean or side stroke. One can make five feet at a stroke in a fair current. The body is turned either on the left or right side, as the swimmer chooses. The feet perform the usual motions in this style of swimming. The arm from under the shoulder stretches itself out quickly at the same time the feet are striking. The other arm strikes at the same time as the impelling of the feet. The hand of the latter arm begins its stroke on a level with the head, while the hand is again brought forward in a flat position, and the feet are contracted; the stretched-out hand is, while working, drawn back toward the breast, but not so much impelling as sustaining. Greater speed can be made on the side than n swimming the breast stroke, there being ess resistance to the water.

Treading the water is easily learned. There are two ways. In the first the hands are compressed against the hips, and the feet describe the usual circle. The other consists in not contracting both legs at the same time, but one after the other, so that while one remains contracted the other de-

THRICE HAPPY PAPA

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER TO A FATHER OF FOUR GIRLS.

Graceful Acknowledgment of "Baby's Biography." Book for Keeping Events of Baby's Life.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.-A. O. Kaplan, of Cincinnati, sent President Cleveland a blank book called "Baby's Biography," on the occasion of the birth of each of his children, in which to record the early events in the history of the baby's life. The book sent recently elicited the following re-

"A. O. Kaplan: My Dear Sir-On behalf of the parents of our little child, I desire to thank you for the 'Baby's Blography' which you kindly sent us. "We hope the records which will be made n this book will be as ful! of joy and comfort as those which adorn the pages of the biographies of the elder sisters, for which we are also indebted for your thoughtfulness and friendliness. "As the contented and happy father three girls, I desire from the bottom of my heart to congratulate you, who are the father of four of these great treasures.

Yours, very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND." BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 3.-President Cleveland went to Falmouth to-day and called upon Hon. Richard Olney, who eccompanied him on a bass fishing trip to Long Pond. The President and Secretary Olney then took a drive to Wood's Hall, after which Mr. Cleveland returned to Gray Gables by train.

MAYOR GRANT RETURNS.

Says Bimetallism Ist Being Discussed Largely Abroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant returned to-day from Europe, where bride, the daughter of Senator Murphy. To a reporter Mr. Grant said, referring to the leadership of Tammany Hall: "It is unusual to decline to take some-thing that has not been offered. I have

given no intimation to anybody that would take an active part in politics. shall take only an interest in public affairs that every citizen ought to take. "Yes, I have heard about the rigid forcement of the excise law here, and that unday, New York becomes a desert This liquor question was largely responsible for the defeat of the Liberal party in England. Nobody can dispute that a law ought to be enforced, but the excise law should be so changed as to permit the voters in the several parts of the State to de-termine whether liquor should be sold in

neir communities on Sundays." Regarding the proposed free coinage silver, Mr. Grant said: "I do not think it is now so disturbing a question as it was, but there is little interest abroad in our tion of bimetallic currency is interesting eople abroad. There are many bimetalists in England. In Germany there is a marked willingness to enter into an international agreement for the coinage of both gold and silver. The holding of an international conference preliminary to such an agreement depends largely upon the action Great Britain. The new British Ministry contains some ardent advocates of a bimetallic currency, notably Mr. Balfour, and the new Parliament may contain more advocates of it than the previous Parliament, as the bimetallic agitators catechised all the candidates for election upon

INTERVIEW WITH GIBBONS.

The Cardinal Admits the Church Has About Lost France.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-A World correspondent in London cables an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of which the Cardinal says, concerning the Catholic Church in France:

"The French church is very strong, but it seems to me that somehow the church in this country has got out of touch with the people, and, what is worse, it manifests mitted that they intended to blow up the little disposition to get into touch with them. The French church is heirarchial, rather than democratic."

"When Leo XIII disappears, is there no likelihood of a reaction?" the correspond-"I think not," observed his Eminence, Progress demands a steady forward movement, and the Catholic Church cannot go back. The advance of the last few years will not have been futile. The work of Leo XIII will not be lost."
"And the effect of your visit to Rome upon the American church?" queried the

Vorld correspondent. We in America shall continue to work quietly and steadily as heretofore. We are making progress and are perfecting our organization. Naturally, the fact of being closely in touch with the head of the hurch cannot fail to render our lighter nor increase our zeal."

Borax as a Fruit Preservative.

Frank M. Smith, of California (known as the "Borax King"), has made an im-portant extension of the use of borax. The utility of this substance in preserving fresh meat has been demonstrated. He has now tried it on fruit, with similar good results. His experiment was made herries, which were packed in powdered borax and kept for three weeks, when they proved to be as fresh and good as at first. Other cherries, exposed at the same time, were completely spoiled in three days. He parrel of borax and sent them by slow freight to Chicago, where they arrived in perfect condition. This discovery may rove of much importance. Borax is cheap and abundant, and the same material can be used again and again. Private families and hotels, says Mr. Smith, could have borax bins in which fresh fruit could be kept long after the season, and they could enjoy "cherries in the autumn and figs at Christmas."

Losses by Fire.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.-Fire broke out at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the top story of W. A. Keech's furniture store at No. 9231 Pennsylvania avenue. The entire fire department was called out and managed to get the flames under control before they got below the sixth story. It is expected the loss will not exceed \$20,000. The building and stock were valued at over half a mil-

The Cautions Sovereign.

THIRTY ROBBED OF CLOTHING AND VALUABLES BY BANDITS.

Bold Work of Twenty Masked Desperadoes Who Lay in Wait for Travelers Near Santa Cruz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 3.-Twenty masked robbers, armed with American revolvers and muskets, attacked eight muleteers at Santa Cruz Thursday. The robbers tied their victims' hands and feet and then threw the muleteers into a ditch, after having stripped them and stolen both clothes and money. Four bandits were left on guard while the remainder went to attack travelers whose aproach had been signaled by the robbers posted on a neighboring hill. The travelers were ambushed, stripped naked and thrown into a ditch. This went on until the bandits secured thirty persons, all of whom were shivering with cold in the early morning and lay helpless in the difch. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a muleteer escaped and alarmed a neighboring town. Troops were

Quadruple Tragedy at a Ball. CHILLANSINGO, Mexico, Aug. 3.-A terrible tragedy is reported from the village of Chilepa, west of here. A ball was in progress at the home of Jose Ferreta, a prominent citizen of the place. Louis Martinez, a young Spaniard, became enraged at being refused a dance by a young lady, drew a pistol and began firing indiscriminately into the crowd of dancers. He fired a dozen or more shots, and killed three men and one woman. He then left the place in the midst of the excitement, and has not yet been captured.

eluded the authorities.

THE OLD-TIME CIRCUS. Lament of the Aged Citizen for the Days of the One-Ring Show.

Providence Journal. "That piece about the sale of the old Baker brewery, on the corner of Pine and Richmond streets, made me think of the days when I was a boy, and went to Ful ler's circus, where that property now is," said the aged citizen, reflectively, as he smiled at the recollections the incident had brought back. "The circus was here. I think, all the winter of 1835. I think it was '35, in fact, I'm sure it was. Fuller had with him the two Turners, Tim and Napoleon, sons of old Turner, famous circus performers, and the show they gave was

'Circus performances ain't what they used to be, by a long shot. Nowadays they have three rings and a stage, and I don' know what all. A man can't watch them all at once, and what he sees ain't any good compared with what it used to be. These bareback performers are all right, may be but give me the old show, where the country greenhorn from the audience tackled the trick horse, and shed 'steen suits of clothes on horseback, until finally he came out all pink and gold and did feats that make your hair stand on end. Those were good old days, I tell you."

The old man laid back in his chair and said nothing for several minutes, while his memory carried him back to his boyhood days. Finally he commenced again: "That circus was a great show. spent the whole winter here, but it didn't pay. Circuses didn't often pay in those days, not even to the proprietors. They left town one Sunday morning, and pretty nearly everybody was up to see them off. They left a lot of bills behind them. Circuser never paid bills then, and everybody letting them have anything took big chances and usually whistled for their money. course, the stablemen and the rest that they owed couldn't serve any writs on them on Sunday, but some one got a drum and headed the procession, playing the 'Rogues' March.' They were drummed out of town,

and they never came here again. But that was a good circus, a great circus. I have never seen the beat of it yet. "Why, pretty nearly everybody went to see that circus, and why they couldn't pay their bills I don't see. To show you the drawing power of a circus in those days, and especially Fuller's circus, which was the best there was, I'll tell you of what actually happened to them up in Maine. They went to a country town up there one day, where they calculated they'd have a certain number of people. They knew the opulation of the town and the country disricts around it, and figured that they'd have about people enough to fill threefourths of the seats. Maine wasn't much of a place for shows-the people were too

to come out a little more than even on the ticket seller saw a crowd that nearly took his breath away. He couldn't sell tickets fast enough, and they had to start another man at it to relieve the crush. The people jammed in until every seat was gone, and there wasn't a corner left where any one could stand up. Old Fuller was tickled to death at the returns from the box office, but he couldn't make out where all the people had come from. There were more n there than the whole population of the towns, and he wondered and wondered

the rest of them belonge "He had the crowd fast enough, and he gave up wondering after awhile and started to count his money. After the show was over the things were packed up and the wagons started for the next town. Then old Fuller found out where all those extra people had come from. On their way out they passed a large graveyard, and as it was moonlight they could see in every part of the yard men and women going down into graves. That explained it all. The show was so good that even the dead wanted to see it and rose up from their graves to go. "Those were great old days," concluded the old citizen, as he lay back in his chair,

reflectively. THE NEGLECTED SENSE. One Respect in Which Man Is an Inferior Being.

Boston Transcript.

Man must acknowledge, in spite of his conceit as a superior being, that he is ropelessly distanced in special faculties by many of the lower orders. Families of "the beasts that perish" excel him immeasurably in strength and elasticity, rapidity of motion and refinement of sensual percep-tion. And if it were not for the complacent characterization-"instinct"-by which we arbitrarily differentiate their intelligence from our own we should probably have to confess that their more delicate senses were often accompanied with a igher, rather than . lower, mentality, too. hoever saw an animal scent the breeze with every sign of being stirred by definite and exciting conceptions, without a sense of envy? In many cases the human race has partially succeeded, by education, in has partially succeeded, by education, in attaining some of the finer sensitiveness which is the gift of the brute creation, or which has been developed therein by special needs. Touch and taste, hearing and sight, are cultivated to results of great power and delicacy. Why has the sense of smell alone been left to be the servant of "instinct" instead of being gathered into the 'air ministering group of the handmaids of reason? We know that when man's other senses are interrupted by ac-cident, under the stress of necessity, smell becomes like its fellows in similar cases, a valuable guide, and develops wonderful and wholly unexpected capacities. But unleave this great channel of com to itself. Let us ask seriously, Why not have a training school for the nose, as well as the eye, the ear or the hand?

The obvious objection, that this world of ours has so many more bad smells than good s, that it is better this sense should be left alone, is one which many people will allege, but probably not with any great sincerity, as it proves too much. As we are, we are best off in making the fullest use of all our possibilities. We might as well commit absolute suicide as voluntarily or passively to allow the death or the decay of

ast, almost, that rational, thinking being hould have left unfertile—it is so very ne the brain. What wonderful memories affections lie waiting only to be revi by a scent! Nothing stimulates and exc many people like the pungent odors many people like the pungent odors of marigolds or the tomato plant. Some persons' moral forces are altogether betrayed by the intoxicating perfumes of the magnolia or the aromatic odors of Eastern gums. It seems almost an intrinsic quality of vice and virtue which is conveyed in the musk and heliotrope, or in the violet

classified as symbols with more or less aptitude. Let anyone try for himself to arrange familiar smells, as they seem to xpress moral attributes and see how much easier and more natural their grouping will be! Is not this a plea for the scientific treatment of the sense, even though it should start from an arbitrary arrangement of associations? Were we to make a children's spelling book of primary odors, where the simpler qualities should be symbolized, much would be gained. More sub-le connections with the more complicate enters the ears as "the food of love," or sights which greet the eye like "the happy autumn fields," marry themselves to the impressions of the immortal words of seer and poet in the brain—so the scent of the lily of the valley and the aroma of the pine might be espoused in the fancy with the idyll of the passion or the threnody of

What pleasure could be laid up by keeping for each friend a special odor to be sacred to the person with whom it was associated. One can fancy a traveler, with a store of little sachets or scent bottles labeled with the names of the dear absent ones. As he snuff; up the appropriate perrume be...nging to member after member of his beloved ircle, with what keen intensity the conception of love or kinsman or friend comes home to him. To all who have experienced the sudden rush of memory which returns with a long forgotten odor, the idea will not be fanciful, but a very practical one. And if the heart yearns for the "sound of a voice that is still" in vain, the fragrance which belonged to the personality of one departed, would not be a mockery like the mpty touch, but be a cultivated, imaginative something of an actual presence.

Though it might be impossible to construct such a positive science of odors as sounds, why not suppose, with proper cultivation, a symphony of dainty smells, thematic, interweaving, blending into its rich crescendo and bewildering finale? The chief sent to chase the bandits, but the latter field for development, however, of course, lles in the sphere of association. This enor-mously important factor, which is left to chance in all our sensual experiences, would be the first element in the "nasal educa-tion." It would be no small part of its benefit to the race that this very influence of as-sociation, indissoluble from the sense of smell, should be thus more widely valued in ther connections. Old as the world is, we have not yet begun, while cramming the intellect with a vast variety of foreign material, to educate, to educe, from the senses their potential powers, with their corollaries of varied, intense and complicated enjoy-ment-not serving the grosser appetites alone, but the highest resources of the imaginative faculty. Not only so, but beyond the refined sybaritic pleasures thus made possible, the passage is easy to the higher and spiritualized enjoyments which are so mysteriously implied when the apostle declares "there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body." The fragrance of the prayers of the saints, the celestial harmonies of th spheral music, the satisfaction of the sight in the beatific vision, are the insatiable pleasures of that other body for which, as in all good things, this present

SOME INSIDE AFFAIRS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Love for the "Dear People" and for the Dear Democracy.

Governor Matthews is nothing if not a partisan. He will protect the members of his party and, incidentally, the interests of the State, but when it comes to seeing to the interest of the State when it is opposed to the interest of his party, he is ready to close the eye that is devoted to the State. This was exemplified in four instances recently. A member of the Legislature may not hold any other office during the term for which he was elected and still be a member of the Legislature, although his prospective duties with that body are fulfilled. The acceptance of any other office works a resignation as a member of the

Legislature. A short time ago Senator Gifford sent an application to the Secretary of State for a certificate as notary public. The commission was duly made out and sent to Governor Matthews for his signature. As soon as the Governor saw the name he recognized that to sign it would make the office of Senator from Tipton vacant, and, under the law, he would be compelled to call a special election and put that district to an expense of several thousand dollars to fill the vacancy, all of which would rebound with great force against the Senator. He laid the commission aside and telegraphed Senator Gifford to come to this city. When the matter was explained Senator Gifford with-

irew his application. Last week, Representative Bobilya sent in an application for a notary's commission and called at the Statehouse the same day The commission was taken to Governo Matthews with some others. As soon as he saw the name he withdrew his pen and sent for Mr. Bobilya. It did not take long to induce the Representative to withdraw the application.

In two other cases Mr. Matthews was no so solicitous for the financial welfare of the people. Representatives Cardwill, of New Albany, and Moore, of Greencastle, both Republicans, sent in like applications and when the certificates were presented to Governor Matthews he did not put himself out to explain to them that the acceptance of the commission would vacate their other office and cause him to call a special election at considerable expense to their respective counties. In case a special session cases there would be a possibility of electing Democratic successors and for the sake of that possibility the Governor deemed est to allow these two counties to burdened with the expense of elections which would amount to several thousand

THE BROAD RIPPLE REGATTA.

The Contesting Crews Expected to Arrive Here This Week.

Interest is increasing in the approaching regatta which is to be held at Broad Ripple Aug. 17. Rufus Barnes, of this city, is working hard for the success of the entertainment, and has about completed all of the arrangements. All of the crews who are to take part in the races will be here this week, and will spend the time until the date of the race in making themselves familiar with the water course. Among the contestants expected is the famous crew of the University of Pennsylvania, which sank its boat in an effort to win the Cor-nell prize. The Vespers, of Philadelphia,

will also be here. Two four-oared shell crews are expected from Ft. Wayne and two from Lafayette. A feature of the regatta will be a race in which Dr. Robert Oliver and Hall Joss will be pitted against two oarsmen from the Central bicycle works. Diamond medals will be presented the winners. This week a grandstand will be erected at Eroad lipple large enough to accommodate 10,000 people. All of the railroads will advertise excursion rates, and it is expected the event will bring a great many people to the

IMPROVEMENTS SINCE JAN. 1. Interesting Statistics Compiled by the Board of Works.

The Board of Public Works has compiled the following statistics showing the public improvements which have been completed since Jan. 1:

Lineal Feet. provement.

Asphalt and brick paving 13,749.60 rade and gravel..... 29,406.92 sewers 46,684.20 Total134,571.53

THE ART OF NOVEL WRITING.

faurice Jokal, the Hungarian Writer, Exposes His Trade Secrets.

and the world of children constitute ession of position. on of novel writing. I reveal the secret ical data, or an event

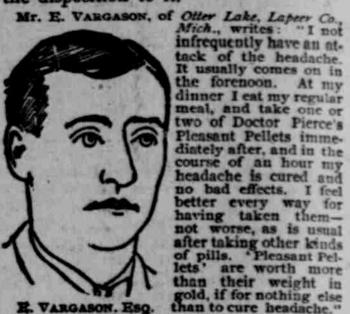
Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

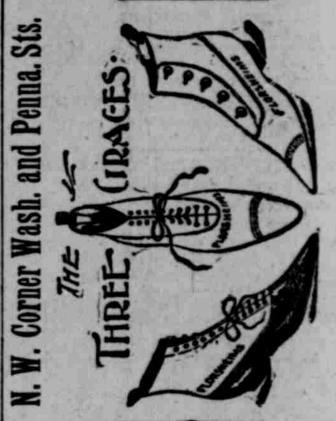
The New York Tribune says: "The habit of aking 'headache powders' is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of wo-men throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphine, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to re-lieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the mor-phine or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated vegetable extracts. One Pellet is easily swallowed: dose; sugar-coated, once used, always in favor. They positively cure sick headache and remove the disposition to it.



tack of the headache. sually comes on in forenoon. At my inner I eat my regular neal, and take two of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets imme-diately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken themof worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. 'Pleasant Pel-ets' are worth more are worth more their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

PARTISANISM IN THIS AT YOUR OWN PRICE



Florsheim's TANS

AT YOUR OWN PRICE

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ST. JOSEPH ON THE BEACH,

St. Joseph, Mich. and their families; eight hours' ride with elegant train service direct to hotel. Fishing, sailing, dancing and many new attractions this season. First-class orchestra always in attendance. Table and dining room ervice equal to any first-class hotel anywhere. For descriptive circulars and rates, address YOUNG & SPRINGSTEM, Managers

Summer Resorts on Long Island Swept by Ocean Breezes.

For "Long Island," a new illustrated book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH. Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

creet selection. From this point a guide is supposably unnecessary. Certainly the whole arrangement and grouping is an affair of the judgment, since history may not be indiscriminate; characters differ with the spoch. That would be to make of Bayard a Don Quixote. A study of the customs, conceptions, and public spirit, and at times the manifestations of the period, must be made. Undertake repeated voyages to the theater of history, make sketches characters created should themselves elaborate the texture of the romantic poem. imagination and memory have an equal part. I am transported into the psychological world of each individual; I absorb them; I adapt myself to the humor and disposition of each, which is not al-ways agreeable, Human passions exist diametrically opposed to my own psychological individualism. The suggestiveness evil heart or a corrupt mind, as a libertine, an assassin, a miser or a despot, excites me to much suffering; the neurotic state torments me; the insensibility of an atheist irritates me; the suffering of all these peoole affects me to tears. Therefore, I must be alone to write. Generally I walk about when composing, and for this reason I do etter work in summer under the trees than in winter between four walls. I elaborate my novel to the very last dialogue mentally; I then write with great rapidity and without erasure. The manuscript of all my work is in my own hand (some one has calculated their contents to be seventytwo millions of letters); my writing is round and firm, and is not much larger than grains of poppy seed. I feel all I write. The characters in my novels contemporaneous with my own epoch are liv-ing men, and the fact that they seem ex-traordinary makes them none the less real. Perhaps, were the tales woven not in this whose creations lie outside themselves, my characters would present a finer appearance; but what would become of their wings? This defect cannot be corrected. grow old, but not wise. The public must accept me as I am.

Popular Heroes.

Boston Transcript. After the Bonaparte cult-not yet dead but happily dying—are we to have the Bis-marck cult? It begins to look as if we were. Portraits of Bismarck in all the papers, each one more bulldog-like than the other; anecdotes, criticisms, accounts of his nestic life, his animals, his houses, even of his flirtations, encumber the press. The object of popular adoration must still, it seems, be a man of violence—a conqueror, or such men is like the spirit of a cowed which licks a cruel master's hand the ore it is beaten. We like a man of moral force, with good reason; we like to see a man who is capable of carrying out a great idea even at the point of the sword, like Garibaldi. It should not be necessary that such a man should be on our side to enlist our admiration for his qualities. But when the idea is such an idea as that of Bonaparte, to make his ewn will absolute in Europe through the blood of France, for which nation he cared no more than for any other; or such as that of Bismarck, to make russia (for which he really did care) his ssia, we begin to feel that we are not alled upon even to admire, much less coady, by this new modern process of many the printing presses reek with small talls about the man, the bad things to about him being counted, in the admirat him being counted, in the admiration redit as the good things, and lies being